

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Vermont knew little about her one-time resident, Mrs. Hetty Green, at Belknap Falls; but she has now become acquainted to the extent of \$57,986 in receipts to the state treasury from the Hetty Green estate. Quite an unusual introduction!

Holland shows a much different disposition than the great neighbor, Germany, which she is now showing a kindly interest in. The difference lies in the method of acquiring the territory which both the nations desire. Germany proposed to resort to the sword in order to stretch her boundaries further east and west, and she lost, in that effort, part of the territory she was holding in 1914. Holland also desires more territory, but instead of going to war, Holland proposes to battle with the sea itself and will strive to reclaim part of the land lost by the constant action of the sea and, in addition, acquire still more territory from the sea. The project to reclaim the Zuyder Zee awakens the admiration of the entire world, and there is hope everywhere that Holland's peaceful conquest for territory will prove successful and a source of increased wealth to the thrifty people on the shore of the North sea. It deserves success, where Germany's effort merited nothing but failure.

The world is now told that Germany was not prepared for the war; that is, she was not prepared on the defensive side of the proposition. This information comes from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the man who led the field forces of Germany throughout the latter part of the war. To a certain extent, the assertion of the military leader is perhaps true. Germany had built up a tremendous military machine after 40 years of endeavor following the war of 1870 and she also went on the notion that the best defense is the strongest offense. In other words, she prepared a very powerful offensive weapon in the expectation that there would be little real need of a defense—a defense of Germany herself rather than German arms. But the fallacy of that doctrine was proven; the boasted offense to forest the need of a defense failed in the face of an alliance supported by righteous indignation. There in was Germany unprepared for defense. Probably in all other respects as regards food, resources and money, Germany was as well prepared for defense as any nation could be; and the effort of von Hindenburg to build up an alibi for the German defeat will not be very successful.

Just to show how the crime of lynching develops if allowed to continue under the acquiescence of public opinion or if only met by half-hearted attempts at checking it, it is only necessary to refer to the statistics of lynchings as presented by Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee institute, Alabama. When lynching was first resorted to, it was for the crime against women. Then the scheme of punishment by the mob spread to murder of persons other than women, always so long as a negro was suspected of the crime. A complacent public sentiment, unmindful of the extent to which the lynch spirit would extend, rather agreed that the punishment was fit for the crime. The bars thus let down to punishment without orderly process of law, the mob spirit has swept in the suspects for other and far lesser crimes until, to use the statistics of Principal Moton, negroes were summarily dealt with by mobs in the United States last year simply for making remarks about the Chicago race riot, for "keeping company with a white woman," for "being found under a bed," for "making boastful remarks," for "alleged misleading of mob searching for another," and so on through the list of causes actuating the mobs in their vengeful lust for blood. No one in his proper frame of mind seeks to justify the killing of a man for "making boastful remarks," for, if so, the white population of the United States would be considerably decimated during the course of the twelve-month. It is simply because the man accused of the heinous offense of boasting wears a dark skin that the intolerance of the mob gives vent to its spleen in snuffing out the life of the boaster. Verily, the crime of lynching has come to such a state of disregard of the proper balances that even the former defenders of lynching will hold up their hands in horror at what their acquiescence has done. Public sentiment against lynching ought to be developed to a point where mobs will not dare to string up a person or otherwise deprive him of life unless after fair trial.

FEDERAL AID TO SOLDIERS

In almost every community in the United States there is a discharged soldier, sailor, marine or war nurse suffering from some injury or ailment which dates back to service with the fighting forces. Often this injury or ailment has



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of clothing and could get right down to the heart of this proposition, your decision, without prejudice or bias, would be to buy it as the best \$40 overcoat investment that has come under your observation this season.

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made it hard or impossible for them to fit in where they did formerly. They are handicapped and need help; not charity, but mental and physical reconstruction. In many cases such people unfortunately keep their troubles to themselves. They are reluctant to seek aid or advice, for fear their friends might consider them weak. Possibly you know such a person.

If you do, encourage him to take his troubles to the government. The war risk insurance bureau and the United States public health service are especially anxious to get in touch with such individuals. The public health service has set up a chain of reconstruction bases throughout the country for beneficiaries of the war risk bureau. These are not army hospitals, nor is there any army discipline in connection with them, but rather a system of hospitals similar to the general hospital in large cities except that the treatment is free and goes much further than in the ordinary hospital.

Recreation, vocational training and wholesome entertainment are combined with treatment. While men are being bodily rebuilt they have the opportunity of learning some useful occupation, or pursuing academic studies. They are taught not only to find themselves, but to better their condition. The environment is as homelike as it is possible to make it.

A great many men who went into the army have developed tuberculosis and other diseases requiring special treatment. The public health service has separate hospitals and sanatoriums for these patients, where they may get the best treatment known to medical science.

A large number of soldiers are not yet aware that the government offers them free treatment. Please tell them.

Was There a Real Sugar Shortage?

Figures printed in the American Sugar Bulletin show that the imports of sugar into the United States in 1919 were larger than in any of the four preceding years, and that the exports from the United States (exclusive of the large additional quantities exported in chocolate, confectionery and candy) was larger than in any of the four years except 1916. It shows also that the available sugar in the United States in 1919—including home production and imports—was much larger than in any of the preceding four years exceeding that of 1918 by 1,387,927 tons, and exceeding the available amount in 1916, the one year when exports were slightly heavier, by 685,219,360 pounds. The figures as to sugar actually in the United States in 1919—produced and imported—given as 10,542,167,120 pounds, mean 98.58 pounds for each of the 100,000,000 men, women and children (latest available estimate of population) in continental United States, including Alaska.

With hundreds of thousands of American homes on short rations as to sugar a large part of the year, and with \$2.17 pounds per capita consumption in 1917, why should there have been any shortage of sugar in 1919, with 98.58 pounds per capita available? The annual amount of sugar exported in 1919, given as 1,601,000,000 pounds, great as it is, is a trifle less than 14.58 pounds for every man, woman and child in continental United States. These exports, larger than in 1918 or in 1917, or in 1916, when large quantities of sugar were being sent abroad for the armies in Europe, cannot account for it. The only logical answer, confirmed by the fact that large quantities of refined sugar came to view late in December of last year and early in January, once the price was raised, seems to be that, with the supply available in 1919 properly distributed, with hoarding and profiteering eliminated, on the basis of the refined sugar figures, there was no good reason for any shortage of sugar in 1919.—Boston Transcript

## CURRENT COMMENT

## "Barre Simply Tagged Along."

The Barre Times has recently done a lot of crowing, because all the dairies supplying milk for that city had been tested and found free from disease. "Pure milk" is a boon and we do not blame The Times for bragging a little, but every town in Lamoille county was about as pure in this good work. Barre simply tagged along. There was not a milk dealer in this county, whether they supplied one customer or a hundred, but had complied with the law long before Barre took the matter up.—Morrisonville Messenger.

## Dartmouth's New Plan.

Dartmouth "goes the limit" in liberality in its plan to admit students without entrance and without examination, solely on the showing made by the student in his high school course. The success of the plan would appear to depend upon high standards in the high schools, together with a selection of the subjects that best fit a student for work of college grade. But it is the uncertainty of high schools that made the certificate plan unreliable, and one does not see how scholarship marks of the same schools will afford a more adequate test of the student's capacity. Moreover, if a boy is prepared for work of college grade, why can he not pass the examinations—not perhaps those so rigidly required by the colleges, but at all events examinations in a reasonable number of subjects? The great danger of the plan is that it will tend to lower the standards of the college itself. It need not do so. But, after accepting students in this insufficiently selective fashion, the college may feel that it is under obligations to keep a large number of them. In fact, if it began a drastic weeding-out process, it would cause endless heart-burnings. That is why selection is desirable before entrance.—Springfield Republican.

## Getting Together.

The agreement which the Senate and House conferees have just reached on several important points in the pending railroad legislation affords ground for hope that the whole situation may be cleared before the 1st of March.

The Senate conferees wisely agreed to the elimination of the compulsory consolidation feature of the Cummins bill. By the adoption of the permissive consolidation provisions of the Esch bill, somewhat changed and strengthened, consolidation of railroad systems, where necessary or desirable, will go forward under a general plan to be formulated by the interstate commerce commission. Another feature of the Cummins bill—the creation of a transportation board, to divide labor and responsibilities of railroad administration with the interstate commerce commission, has been abandoned. There is a good deal to be said for this provision of the Cummins bill, on the ground that the interstate commerce commission was already over-burdened, and its decisions often delayed in consequence; and that to add materially to its duties would certainly occasion more delays. But this argument for the creation of a new board was overborne by the consideration that, with two boards of similar authority at work in a similar field, there would inevitably be some differences of judgment which might occasion friction. Under the agreement reached, the interstate commerce commission is to be enlarged by the addition of two members, to enable it to take up the new duties which were to have been assigned to the proposed transportation board.

Another point on which agreement was reached will tend to relieve the solicitude of those who have been apprehensive that the powers and functions of state railroad commissions would be abridged. It will be remembered that Gov. Smith of New York appealed to the congressmen from that state the other day to oppose both the Esch and Cummins bills, on the ground that they were an interference with state rights, because they gave the interstate commerce commission authority over intrastate rates. But, under the bill as now drawn, intrastate rates are not affected, except that a carrier may challenge such a rate which directly affects interstate commerce; but before doing so must submit the proposed substitute rate to the approval of the interstate commerce commission.

The most important single question left for adjustment is that of the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill. As The Herald suggested the other day—in view of the fact that time before the date fixed for turning the roads back, and of the bitter controversy certain to be aroused by this section—it may be the wiser course to separate it over for consideration in another measure, which can be discussed in all its aspects more deliberately than is now possible.—Boston Herald.

## Rutland Teachers' Pay.

The voters of Rutland, if they agree with the recommendations of the special committee appointed by the board of school commissioners, must face a necessary increase in the school budget for the current year of 20 cents on the grand list, making the total tax to be raised for school purposes 75 cents. A substantial increase in teachers' salaries has been foreseen for some time, not only in Rutland, but elsewhere. Barre, at a special meeting, made a flat increase of \$300 on all teachers' salaries and increased the tax to 30 cents. Other towns and cities must do likewise or face closing or curtailing some of their schools.

The fact that an average of 45 teachers are practically paying an average of \$32 each for the privilege of teaching in our schools points to a condition that cannot possibly continue. Men and women charged with duties so important as education, which is really the basis of citizenship, and at a period when the characters of our children are being molded into permanent forms, must not be asked to continue

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at a wage which represents less than actual existence. Rutland's increase in teachers' salaries is not exactly \$300 for each, as some attempt has been made to place a premium on experience, service and training, but the proposed increases are substantial and the slight premium to teachers who have spent most of their working lives in our city schools is a slight and rather belated acknowledgment of their long and faithful service.

The voters of Rutland will never consent to continuing conditions which not only ask teachers to work for less than living salaries, but which promise to demoralize and disorganize the whole system if their mere necessities are not realized.

Incidentally, if the increases are voted, the voters will hold the school board responsible for putting them into effect and devoting the increased tax to the purpose for which it is raised.

## Coolidge.

The Springfield Republican, which may reasonably be supposed to know something of Massachusetts politics, sees nothing particularly cryptic about Governor Calvin Coolidge's announcement that he is not an active presidential candidate. It recalls the famous remark of General Sherman on a similar occasion.

"I shall not run, and if I am elected I shall refuse to serve."

Such a statement, according to the Republican, is the only way a man can refuse to be a candidate, and this Gov. Coolidge decidedly has not done. The Republican says further:

"Gifted though he is in terse statement, Gov. Coolidge's announcement that he is not a candidate and that he will make no personal contest for delegates could not have been phrased even remotely as Gen. Sherman's was. In the first place, the governor is not Gen. Sherman, who marched to the sea. He is just Gov. Coolidge with one Bos-

ton police strike to his credit. In refusing to be an active presidential candidate he had to avoid the fatal mistake of appearing to refuse the presidency itself. Only a Gen. Sherman could afford to do that. There are people who say that the governor's statement is cryptic and that, while he walks humbly enough for a dozen presidencies, he deftly leaves the door ajar for this one."

This is not an unfair estimate of the situation, but the fact is that a plain, straightforward statement, involving simple ideals of public service, is one of the most puzzling things in the world to a politician.

The Republican observes further on in the article aforesaid that the opinion is still commonly expressed in Massachusetts that Governor Coolidge is as much in the ring as ever, but that a fight will be made for an unpledged delegation from Massachusetts. It concludes:

"There is no Coolidge mystery; he is not a candidate. But that is no reason for letting another candidate, boot and spurred, gallop off with the Massachusetts delegation."

The same thing applies to Vermont, except that Vermont, by virtue of being the birthplace of Gov. Coolidge, ought to be just as strong for him as Massachusetts, with this difference—that the machinations of political enemies ought to be less effective.

The Herald cannot see that the governor's declaration has made him less admirable as a public servant or less desirable as a candidate. In fact, it looks as though it has strengthened his position considerably with those who really appreciate his type of service.—Rutland Herald.

## Comes in Regularly, Anyway.

"What is alimony, ma?"  
"Alimony, my child, is something that is considered by many women as an improvement on a husband."—Boston Transcript.

## The Diet During and After INFLUENZA

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How are you taking the funds that the trip to Europe, or South America, or the Orient, or through the United States will require? How will the funds be protected so that the principal may be safe and that the interest on your funds may be an assured freedom from anxiety about money matters?

How are other tourists taking their funds? How should you take yours?

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BOILING BEEF, per lb. .... 10c to 19c  
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FRANKFURTS, per lb. .... 22c  
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BEANS, ALL KINDS, per lb. .... 10c  
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SWIFT'S PURE LARD, No. 5 pail .... \$1.40  
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NUT OLEOMARGARINE, per lb. .... 25c  
MATCHES ..... 5 boxes for 50c  
GREEN TEA, 60c per lb., for ..... 85c  
NICE EATING APPLES, per peck ..... 63c  
SMITH'S CRACKERS, per box ..... 5c  
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